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Thank you for your generous support of the Archaeological Research Trust (ART) Endowment Fund and the printing of *Legacy*. Please send donations in the enclosed envelope to Nena Powell Rice USC/SCIAA, 1321 Pendleton Street, Columbia, SC 29208, indicating whether you want to continue receiving *Legacy* and include your email address. All contributions are appreciated. Please visit our website at: <http://www.artsandsciences.sc.edu/sciaa> to download past issues, and let the Editor know if you wish to receive *Legacy* by email.

Thank You! Nena Powell Rice, Editor,
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UNIVERSITY OF
SOUTH CAROLINA
College of Arts and Sciences

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Legacy

South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology

Nena Powell Rice Retires in June 2018

Nena Powell Rice officially retired June 29, 2018, and she has offered to continue to volunteer editing *Legacy*, serving as Secretary of the Archaeological Research Trust (ART) Board, assisting with the poster and programming for South Carolina Archaeology Month, continue the maintenance of the SCIAA Research Library, and assist with the 6th Annual Arkaios Archaeology Film Festival (p. 3).

Nena began her 33+-year career at SCIAA on April 21, 1985. Even though she plans to stay in touch with colleagues at SCIAA and the archaeological community of South Carolina, she is looking forward to more travel, kayaking, birding, hiking, and camping on scientific adventures still to be explored! As she always says, "I would rather be in my tent without a battery charger."



Figure 1: Nena Powell Rice being congratulated by President Harris Pastides and First Lady Patricia Moore-Pastides at her 30-Year Pin Ceremony in April 2018. (Photo courtesy of USC Photographer)

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Director's Notes

By Steve Smith
SCIAA Director

As you can see on our cover page, Nena Rice is retiring after 33 years. Nena is taking a 'SCIAA retirement.' This is where you go off the payroll, but, continue pretty much doing what you have been doing right along, only at your own pace. Stan South retired, and then spent many years finishing up his research, working to the very end of his life. Al Goodyear retired, and he shows up everyday just as before. A SCIAA retirement is like the Hotel California, you can "check out anytime you like, but you can never leave." We plan a tribute to Nena's career in the next issue, but, we are having a problem. Nena was always the one taking the pictures, and we are finding it hard to find pictures with her in them. If you have some good ones please send us a jpeg.

We also lost Karen Smith, the Director of our Applied Research Division (ARD), to the SC Department of Natural Resources. She was offered a great job without all the hassle of finding funding. Karen took ARD to new highs of research and funding and will be missed. We wish her well and a steady paycheck at DNR. We hope there will be more on her career in a future *Legacy* also.

So, we retire Nena, lose Karen, but, we gain Ryan! Ryan Bradley joined the Maritime Research Division this May. Ryan has an amazing set of skills to bring to the division and we are looking forward to his career here at SCIAA. I was on the selection committee, and I can say he competed against a number of strong candidates. Ryan rose above them, impressed us all, and is fitting in quite well. See the article on him in this issue, p. 19.

And speaking of the Maritime Research Division, I am happy to announce we have moved our Charleston office to the Warren Lasch Conservation Center on the old Charleston Naval Base. Nate Fulmer has an article on the move in this issue, pp. 20-21.

But enough about them, what about me? In May 2018, graduate student Brian Mabelitini, Jim Legg, a couple of undergrad students, some volunteers, and I, spent a month at a field school at Ninety Six National Historic Site. This was the second year of a National Park Service "Southern Campaigns" initiative, which funded our field school last year at Gouedy's Trading Post. This year we



Figure 1: Trench spear recovered by Jim Legg. (SCIAA photo)



Figure 2: Cannister ball recovered by Jim Legg (SCIAA photo)

excavated at the Revolutionary War era Star Fort. The fort was built and occupied by the British as part of the defenses of the town of Ninety Six. From 22 May to 19 June of 1781, American General Nathanael Greene and his Continental Army lay siege to the British defenses. The siege was a major operation for the Americans and included formal trench lines, a tower, a mine tunnel, and ended in a failed frontal assault.

Although several archaeologists, including Stan South, previously had conducted some limited work around and inside the structure, we were the first to combine formal excavations with metal detecting. It proved quite productive. We discovered several features, including a shallow trash pit loaded with 18th century ceramics and lead shot. Another feature revealed a burned floor and at the rear of the fort, we exposed burned posts that were part of the fort's revetment. At that location, we also recovered three, six-pounder, cannon balls. On the fort wall, we recovered another three, and one inside the fort brought our total to seven, six pounder balls. Lots of lead shot, and two iron trench spear heads were recovered. These tips had been forged by Ninety Six blacksmiths and used to repel the Americans in a hand to hand battle along the fort's wall in the final attack against the fort.

In May 2017, we worked a lot in the woods around Gouedy's post, but this year we were anticipating working under a hot sun the entire month. It turned out that May consisted of a month of spotty rain, so we were mostly muddy and wet.

Happily, although it rained more days than not, it rained in the evenings and our days were spend under cool (relatively) cloudy conditions. The National Park Service, once again were excellent hosts, providing equipment and tents to work under. Although we did not do their tents any good, they still want us back next year.

Finally, The 6th Annual Arkhaios Archaeology and Cultural History Film Festival will be held Friday-Sunday, October 12-14, 2018 at the Richland County Public Library in Columbia. Over 55 films

have been submitted, and the Jury will be making their decisions soon. Please visit <http://www.arkhaiosfilmfestival.org>, for details.

The 27th Annual South Carolina Archaeology Month will be held in October 2018 offering dozens of cultural programs through the state. The theme for the Archaeology Month poster in 2018 is "Celebrating the 50th Anniversary of the Archaeological Society of South Carolina."

I close with some wisdom from my favorite philosopher, Yogi Berra. "In theory there is no difference between theory and practice. In practice, there is." Think about it.



Figure 3: Six pound-iron cannon ball recovered by Jim Legg. (SCIAA photo)



Figure 4: The Archaeological Research Trust (ART) visited the National Park Service field school at Ninety Six. (Left to right): Lynn Welborn, Austin Monzel, Ranger Adrian Stewart, Sean Biles, Ranger Sarah Cunningham, Bill Bridges, ART Chair, Steve Smith, Jo Baker, Nena Powell Rice, and Susan Davis. (Photo by Jim Legg)

Research Division

The Broad River Archaeological Field School: Season 2

By Andrew A. White

This spring saw the second season of field school excavations at site 38FA608 in Fairfield County, South Carolina (Figure 1). As in 2017 (White 2017a), the work was supported logistically by SCIAA and the Department of Anthropology at the University of South Carolina and utilized grant funds provided by the Archaeological Research Trust (ART). This year, significant assistance was also provided by the Cultural Heritage Trust Program of the South Carolina Department of Natural Resources. Videos and student blog posts and videos describing the 2017 and 2018 work are available on the Broad River Archaeological Field School website: <http://broadriverarchaeologicalfield-school.weebly.com/>.

Previous fieldwork at 38FA608 was focused on understanding the stratigraphic sequence preserved in the sandy alluvial deposits of the site. Inspection of an irregular, machine-cut profile in 2015 and 2016 revealed that cultural deposits included ceramic-bearing strata near the surface, pit features originating at various depths, and a horizontal zone of quartz

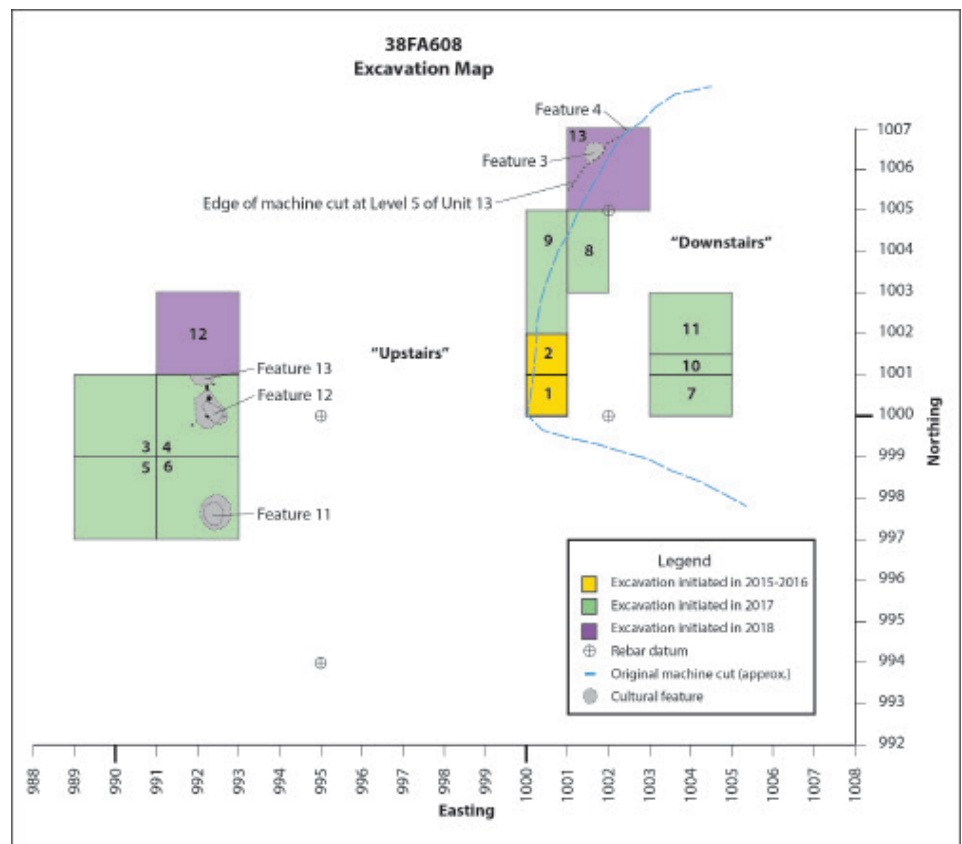


Figure 2: Plan map of excavations at 38FA608 showing locations of Terminal/Late Archaic features encountered in the block and exposed by the machine-cut profile. (Map by Andrew A. White)

chipping debris buried about two meters (6.5 feet) beneath the surface (White 2015).

Hand excavation work in 2017 established both the Middle Archaic (ca. 4000 BC) age of the deeply-buried Zone 7 and the presence of significant, intact Late/Terminal Archaic (ca. 2000-1000 BC) deposits nearer the surface (White 2017a, 2017b).

The 2017 excavations in the "upstairs" block was halted as the tops of several cultural features (i.e., non-portable remains of human activities, such as pits dug for processing or cooking food) were encountered originating within a buried scatter of stone debris that contained several Mack points (dating to ca. 1200 BC) and a single Savannah River point (dating to ca. 2000 BC). Because these kinds of features preserve a record of a very discrete set of activities, they can potentially provide information about what individuals and small groups of people did at this site and



Figure 1: Season 2 field school excavations in progress at 38FA608. Unit 13 is in the foreground; block excavations in the "upstairs" portion of the site are being conducted in the background. (Photo by Andrew A. White)



Figure 3: Features 11 and 12 prior to excavation. (Photo by Andrew A. White)

how those activities changed through time. That kind of high resolution data about Late/Terminal Archaic societies is sorely lacking in the Carolina Piedmont, making the deposits at 38FA608 of significant importance to understanding both local and regional prehistory.

The 2018 excavations focused on the dual goals of (1) excavating intact Terminal/Late Archaic features and (2) straightening and stabilizing the exposed vertical wall. Work continued in Units 3 and 5 in the block and two new units were established to fully expose features in plan view so they could be documented and excavated. Unit 12 was placed on the north end of the block to expose the northern portion of Feature 13. Unit 13 was placed along the wall to expose Feature 3 and create a plumb vertical surface that could be stabilized and protected (Figure 2). While excavations in Unit 12 did not reach the depth of Feature 13 this season, Features 11 and 12 in the block were successfully re-exposed, documented in plan view, bisected, and removed (Figures 3 and 4). Feature 11 was a relatively deep, conical pit filled with charcoal-flecked sediment. It was defined in plan both by its color—slightly darker than the surrounding matrix—and by its light densities of

lithic material relative to the sediment around it. It contained few artifacts. Flotation samples from the feature, however, contained abundant nutshell and other carbonized remains that have the potential to tell us about subsistence and seasonality.

Feature 12 was a shallow basin, distinguished from the surrounding matrix by its slightly darker color and by its high densities of fire-cracked rock. This feature appeared superficially similar to two shallow, rock-lined basins (Features 4 and 5) exposed in the machine-cut wall. It is possible that these features were pits

associated with using indirect heating technology to boil water. Like samples from Feature 11, flotation samples from Feature 12 contained abundant carbonized plant remains.

The excavation of Unit 13 (Figure 5) added significantly to our understanding of the Archaic deposits at 38FA608. The unit was placed to salvage Feature 3, a pit feature exposed in the machine-cut wall. Excavation suggested Feature 3 was a conical pit somewhat similar to Feature 11 in terms of contents. Following the removal of Feature 3, however, continued excavations in Unit 13 produced several Savannah River points (Figure 6) in situ as well as an additional small feature (Feature 17) and several possible postmolds. These Late Archaic materials and deposits were at about the same depth as Features 4 and 5 (two shallow, rock-lined basins) in the wall.

Beneath the Late Archaic component(s) in Unit 13, the density of artifacts decreased significantly, and no additional intact features were encountered. A Guilford point (dating to ca. 4000 BC) was recovered from the depth of Zone 7, re-confirming the age of that zone. Importantly, a Morrow Mountain point (ca. 5500 BC) was recovered in situ beneath the Guilford component (see Figure 6). This first discovery of Morrow Mountain material in context at 38FA608 places that portion of the Middle Archaic occupation in its expected



Figure 4: Excavation of Feature 11 (right) and Feature 12 (left) in progress. (Photo by Andrew A. White)



Figure 5: Students profile Unit 13 while Christopher Moore and Mark Brooks remove a column of sediment samples for particle size analysis. (Photo by Andrew A. White)

stratigraphic position, makes the 5870 \pm 30 RCYBP radiocarbon date (White 2017b) from the deeply buried materials below problematic, and resurrects the possibility that there is Early Holocene archaeology in the “basement” of 38FA608.

In total, five features dating to the Late/Terminal Archaic periods were completely or partially excavated during the 2018 season. The mixture of features—conical, midden-filled pits in combination with shallow, rock-lined basins—is similar to that seen in Late Archaic sites such as Mill Branch in Warren County, Georgia (Ledbetter 1995). It is possible that analysis of the excavation results from both Unit 13 and the block will allow the Terminal Archaic (Mack) and Late Archaic (Savannah River) components at the site to be at least somewhat separated stratigraphically. All of the excavated features produced carbonized materials suitable for radiocarbon dating.

Along with the presence of significant amounts of burned clay debris, the identification of possible postmolds suggests that the site may preserve evidence of Terminal/Late Archaic domestic structures such as houses, windbreaks, or other forms of shelter. Laboratory analysis and future fieldwork will explore that exciting possibility in addition to trying to understand the nature and chronology of the earlier deposits at the site.

I appreciate the hospitality and support of the landowner and his family, as well as generosity of ART and its board. I would also like to acknowledge the hard work of the field school students and thank DuVal Lawrence, Robert Gibbes, Will Britz, and Sean Taylor for their efforts in making this a successful endeavor.

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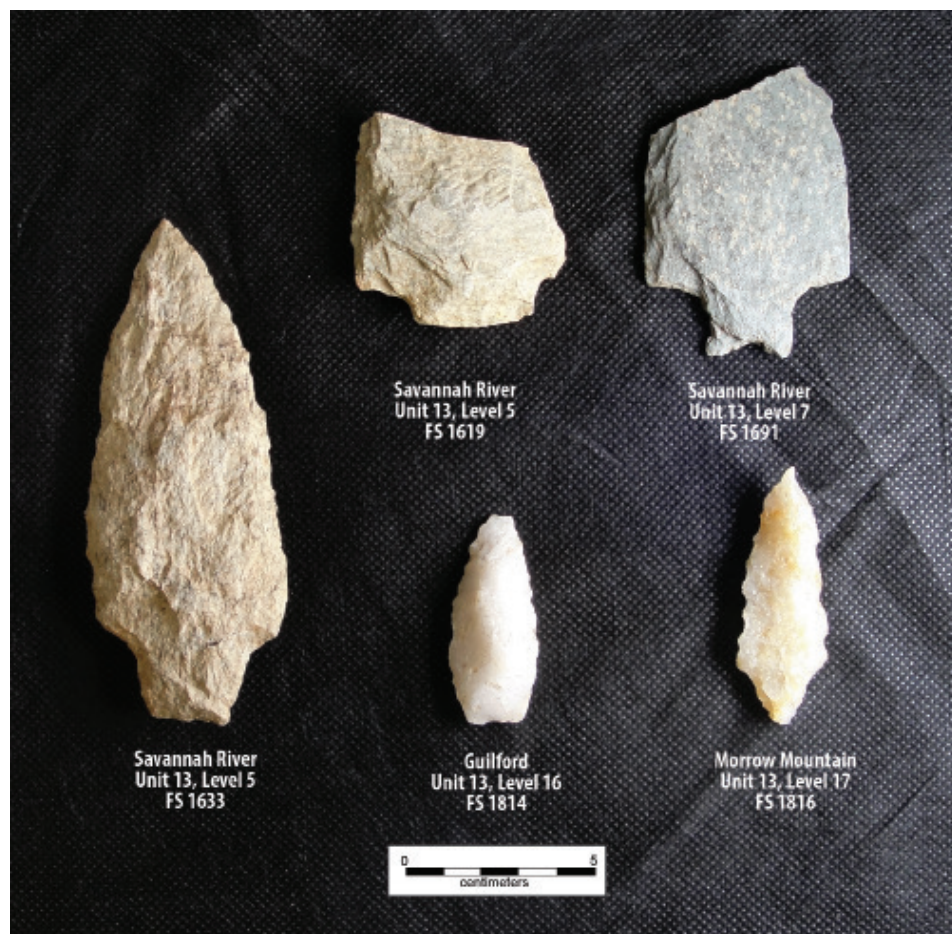


Figure 6: Late Archaic and Middle Archaic projectile points recovered from stratigraphic contexts in Unit 13. (Photo by Andrew A. White)

South Carolina Archaeology Book

ARCHAEOLOGY IN SOUTH CAROLINA

Exploring the Hidden Heritage of the Palmetto State

Edited by Adam King

Adam King's *Archaeology in South Carolina* contains an overview of the fascinating archaeological research currently ongoing in the Palmetto State and features essays by twenty scholars studying South Carolina's past through archaeological research. The scholarly contributions are enhanced by more than one hundred black-and-white and thirty-eight color images of some of the most important and interesting sites and artifacts found in the state.

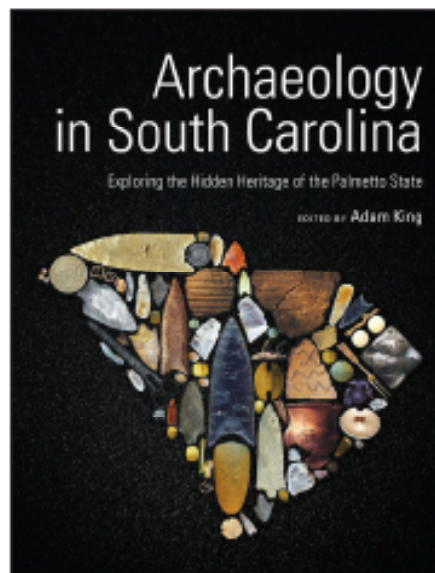
South Carolina has an extraordinarily rich history encompassing some of the first human habitations of North America as well as the lives of people at the dawn of the modern era. King begins the anthology with the basic hows and whys of archaeology and introduces readers to the current issues influencing the field of research. The contributors are all recognized experts from universities, state agencies, and private consulting firms, reflecting the diversity of people and institutions that engage in archaeology.

The volume begins with investigations of some of the earliest Paleo-Indian and Native American cultures that thrived in South Carolina, including work at the Topper Site along the Savannah River. Other essays explore the creation of early communities at the Stallings Island site, the emergence of large and complex Native American polities before the coming of Europeans, the impact of the coming of European settlers on Native American groups along the Savannah River, and the archaeology of the Yamasee, a people whose history is tightly bound to the emerging European society.

The focus then shifts to Euro-Americans with an examination of a long-term project seeking to understand George Galphin's trading post established on the Savannah River in the eighteenth century.

The volume concludes with the recollections of a life spent in the field by South Carolina's preeminent historical archaeologist Stanley South, now retired from the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology at the University of South Carolina.

March 2015, 304 pages, 38 color and 103 b&w illus.



Adam King is a research associate professor in the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology and special projects archaeologist for the Savannah River Archaeological Research Program at the University of South Carolina. King has conducted research in the Southeast since 1987 and specializes in the Mississippian period and the political economies of chiefdoms. He is the author of *Etowah: The Political History of a Chiefdom Capital*.

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Archaeological Excavations at White Pond, Elgin, SC

By Christopher Moore

Archaeological excavations at White Pond near Elgin, South Carolina, continued in the spring of 2018 as part of ongoing research by the Savannah River Archaeological Research Program (SRARP) and the White Pond Human Paleoecology Project (<https://www.facebook.com/WPHEP/>) (Figure 1). In 2017, excavations at White Pond revealed the presence of a Late Paleoindian Dalton occupation (ca. 12,500 years ago) buried beneath one meter of sand along the slopes overlooking the pond. In 2018, fieldwork at White Pond consisted of the opening of a larger excavation block in the area where the Dalton was found in order to evaluate the archaeological stratigraphy of the site and to determine if earlier Paleoindian components were present (Figure 2).

Excavations at White Pond are part of a long-term research effort by the White Pond Human Paleoecology Project (WPHPP) to better understand the paleoenvironmental and archaeological record of the region. In addition to archaeological excavations, this work includes analysis of sediment cores taken from the lake. Building on the early pollen study by Watts (1980), the goals of the WPHPP are multiple and include efforts to:

- 1) derive the broader geologic context of the age and origin of White Pond and its fringing sediments containing the archaeological record;



Figure 2: Volunteers and SCDNR staff assisting with excavations at White Pond. (Photo by Christopher Moore)

- 2) delineate and correlate the lacustrine paleoenvironmental and terrestrial archaeological records through integrated studies of litho- and biostratigraphy, geochronology (OSL and AMS radiocarbon dating), and archaeostratigraphy; and

- 3) conjoin the correlated paleoenvironmental and archaeological records in systemic, human behavioral terms (human paleoecology).

In the spring of 2018, the focus of archaeological excavations was to begin to link up the archaeological record of early human occupation preserved in the fringing sediments around the lake with the paleoenvironmental record obtained from the core. In brief, analysis of core sediments have included high resolution radiocarbon dating of aquatic seeds and peat, analysis of dung spores (e.g., *Sporomiella*) that have been linked to the presence of large megaherbivores such as

mammoth and mastodon, geochemical analysis to test for the presence of a platinum (Pt) anomaly possibly associated with the onset of the Younger Dryas climate event at ca. 12,800 years ago (Moore et al. 2017), environmental DNA (eDNA) to determine the presence/absence of particular megafauna species and the possible timing of extinction, black carbon or soot as a proxy for regional fire frequency, magnetic susceptibility as a proxy for human occupation and fire, and isotopic analysis as another indicator of climate change. This work is ongoing and involves a large interdisciplinary team of scientists. The importance of linking the archaeological record with the high-resolution core data is that it will allow us to understand the human response to dramatic environmental change on both short and long time scales. In this regard, White Pond has provided and continues to provide significant scientific data on



Figure 1: Panoramic image of White Pond. (Photo by Christopher Moore)



Figure 3: Volunteers John Kolmar and James Gee after recovering an Early Archaic Palmer point from White Pond. (Photo by Christopher Moore)

climate change and human adaptations in South Carolina and beyond.

Results of recent archaeological fieldwork have shown that in addition to a Late Paleoindian Dalton component (ca. 12,500 years ago), an Early Archaic occupation (ca. 11,500 to 8,900 years ago) is present at virtually the same depth (Figures 3 and 4). Later occupations are found at more shallow depths. For example, Late Archaic (ca. 5,200 to 3,200 years ago) and Woodland (3,200 to 1,000 years ago) occupations are found stratigraphically higher than the more deeply buried Early Archaic and Late Paleoindian occupations. Analysis of sediments show that artifacts have been buried by episodic periods of slopewash of dune sands from higher upslope. Testing of sediments is underway to determine if the Pt anomaly present at so many other sites across North America is present at White Pond. If so, the Pt anomaly may provide a chronostratigraphic marker ca. 12,800 years ago—a time at the very end of the Clovis period and the beginning of major climatic and environmental changes. Optically Stimulated Luminescence (OSL) is another method being applied at White

Pond in order to date the last exposure of buried sand grains to sunlight. This dating method is useful in sandy Coastal Plain sites lacking material for radiocarbon dating. Peer review publication of this research is planned for late 2018.

Work at White Pond would not have been possible without the large number of volunteers that have assisted in unit excavations (Figures 5 and 6). We were also pleased to host the Archaeological

Research Trust (ART) Board members and guests of the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology (SCIAA), who visited the site in mid-March 2018 (Figure 7).

Additional excavations at White Pond are planned for the spring of 2019. For those interested in volunteering on this project, please contact Christopher Moore at MOORECR@mailbox.sc.edu or call 803-725-5227. You can also follow updates



Figure 4: Close-up of an Early Archaic Palmer point found by John Kolmar, James Gee, and Jim Sproull. (Photo by Christopher Moore)



Figure 5: Volunteers at White Pond being shown proper excavation techniques by Tariq Ghaffar (SCDNR). (Photo by Christopher Moore)

on the White Pond Human Paleoecology Project Facebook page at <https://www.facebook.com/WPHEP/>. Tax deductible donations to support this research are accepted through the University of South Carolina (USC) Educational Foundation.

Acknowledgements

Special thanks to Mason Gibbs and all the owners of White Pond for allowing research to be conducted at the site and for financially supporting this ongoing research through generous donations to the USC Educational Foundation. We also thank Bobby Southerlin and Dawn Reid (Archaeological Consultants of the Carolinas, Inc.) and Bill Covington for donating time and money to support this research. Sean Taylor, Tariq Ghaffar, and staff from SCDNR helped with archaeological fieldwork and provided equipment. I am also indebted to Chris Young for his invaluable help during the excavation. Numerous volunteers participated at White Pond this year, including Anita Lehw, John Kolmar, James Gee, Don Horne, Jim Sproull, Jessica Phillips, Will Padgett, Lane Barnette and

sons, Dora Taylor, Randal Eskew, Ansley Lester, Phil Cirulli, Ryan Wallace, Jason Trail, James Waldo, Micah Hanks, Darrell Barnes, and Chris Judge with students from the USC Lancaster Native American Studies Center. Lastly, we thank the board members and trustees of the SCIAA Archaeological Research Trust (ART) for supporting this work through research grants and Nena Powell Rice for her many years of service to SCIAA and South Carolina archaeology.

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Figure 6: Volunteer Ansley Lester holding a piece of Woodland pottery found at White Pond. (Photo by Christopher Moore)



Figure 7: ART Board members and guests at the White Pond site in March 2018. (Photo by Dale Bales)

Phillip IV Painting Part of South Carolina Colonial History

By Chester DePratter

On January 24, 2018, SCIAA Archaeological Research Trust (ART) board member, Sam McCuen, hosted an important meeting at the Palmetto Club in Columbia. In an effort to bring together organizations interested in South Carolina's Spanish colonial history, Sam hosted representatives from SCIAA, Santa Elena Foundation, Columbia Museum of Art, South Carolina Humanities Council, and South Carolina Department of Archives and History. The focus of the meeting was a painting of Spanish King, Philip IV (reign 1621-1665), that is currently in the collection of the Columbia Museum of Art. This painting was the work of Juan Pareja, apprentice and slave of well-known artist, Diego Velazquez.

Philip IV was the grandson of Philip II (reign 1556-1598) who ruled Spain at the time when Pedro Menéndez de Avilés was dispatched to La Florida to terminate French intrusion into territory long claimed by Spain. Menéndez was successful in eradicating the French

colony; he established St. Augustine in 1565 and Santa Elena, his capital, on Parris Island, SC, in 1566. Occupation at Santa Elena ended in 1587, but St. Augustine survived through the reigns of Kings Philip III (reign 1598-1621) and Philip IV and on to the present day.

Discussion at the Palmetto Club meeting centered on the history of Santa Elena, the Columbia Museum of Art's Philip IV painting, and the way that connections could be made that would enhance knowledge of Spain's important contribution to South Carolina's early history. Plans are being considered for events celebrating the painting and its connections to Santa Elena.

Attendees at the meeting included Sam McCuen, Host, Archaeological Research Trust (ART), Steven Smith, Director, SC Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, Chester DePratter, Research Professor, SC Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, USC, Della Watkins, Executive Director, Columbia Museum

of Art, Angi Wildt, Chief Development Officer, Columbia Museum of Art, Randy Akers, Executive Director, Humanities Council SC, Eric Emerson, Director, SC Department of Archives and History, Andy Beall, Chairman, Santa Elena Foundation, Megan Meyer, Executive Director, Santa Elena Foundation, and Chris Allen, Santa Elena Foundation Board.



Figure 1: Painting of King Phillip IV. (Photo courtesy of Sam McCuen)

Gerald Lee Thomas Artifact Donation and Tribute to James L. Michie

By Albert C. Goodyear and Joseph E. Wilkinson

In 2017, G. Lee Thomas came to the Institute and donated his South Carolina artifact collection that he had made over nearly a 50-year period (Figure 1). Several of these artifacts we had previously borrowed to conduct various research projects that Lee kindly helped us with. Because of our interest in his finds and him wanting to preserve the archaeological information therein, he generously decided to donate them to SCIAA. We are grateful for his commitment to the archaeological heritage of South Carolina by providing these artifacts and related site information.

Lee comes from a long line of descendants that fought in both the American Revolution and the Civil War. His great grandfather Joe Berry Thomas was in the 62nd NC Infantry Regiment during the Civil War and in 1865 he moved to the Keowee River area near Andrew Picken's plantation where he married

and began a family. Joe Berry Thomas and his many descendants were scattered across Pickens, Oconee, and Greenville Counties. Lee Thomas was born and raised in Liberty, South Carolina and left after high school to enlist in the Air Force. He was stationed at the Royal Thai Airforce Base in Udorn during the Viet Nam conflict.

In 1971, he resided in the town of Lexington, South Carolina where he began to find lithic artifacts locally in plowed fields. He contacted Dr. Chapman Milling who had written

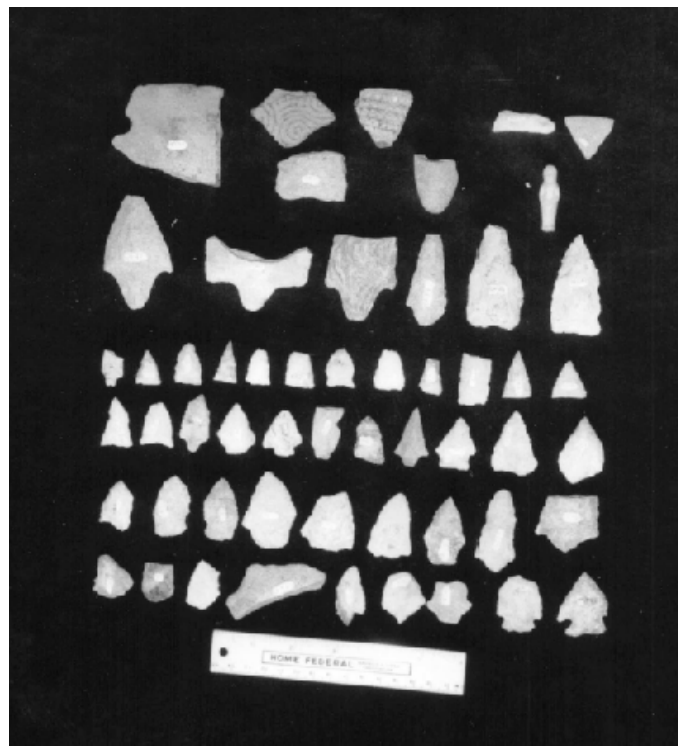


Figure 2: Example of Lee Thomas' photo documentation for site files of 38CL9. (Photo by G. Lee Thomas)



Figure 1: Al Goodyear (left) and Gerald Lee Thomas (right) examining the artifact collection donated by Thomas to SCIAA. (Photo by Joe Wilkinson)

Red Carolinians who in turn put him in contact with James L. Michie. That began a long and productive relationship under Jim's tutelage, which enabled Lee to learn about South Carolina archaeology and how he could contribute. Jim introduced him to the Archaeological Society of South Carolina where he attended meetings and began receiving the newsletters and journal *South Carolina Antiquities*. At that time, Michie was collecting information on Paleoindian sites and artifacts in South Carolina. Through his influence, Lee obtained a copy of Marie Wormington's *Ancient Man in North America* and Joffre Coe's classic study *Formative Cultures of the Carolina Piedmont*. In order to learn about early sites and help Michie with his Paleoindian research, Lee began to surface collect plowed fields searching for diagnostic fluted points and related tools. He found three Paleoindian lanceolates that Michie recorded, which now exist in the South Carolina Paleoindian Point Data Base as SC375, SC433, and SC434.



Figure 3: A case of several Early Archaic points collected by Lee Thomas from the Steadman site, 38LX196. (Photo by Joe Wilkinson)

During his time with Michie, Lee also began recording his collection sites by filling out site forms and getting the South Carolina trinomial site numbers. Michie explained to him he needed to keep artifacts from a site separate and provide documentation on what was found. One of the useful ways Lee did this was to take a black and white photo of a site collection, which allows for a fairly easy review of the diagnostic artifacts (Figure 2). Michie also taught him that this documentation was not only for the benefit of the present generation, but for generations to come.

Through his years of collecting in South Carolina, Lee filled out numerous site forms for his sites. In the Calhoun County area alone, he recorded 15 new sites and revisited three more previously

recorded. He also had his own artifact numbering system using permanent ink. He previously donated a human burial washed out on Persanti Island in Lake Marion from site 38CR76. One significant site he recorded known as Steadman (38LX196) produced a large number of Early Archaic points (Figure 3). One unique artifact from there is an intricately incised stone that is not a familiar motif as best we can tell from South Carolina (Figure 4). Within South Carolina, Lee has documented an extensive number of sites in numerous counties including: Abbeville, Aiken, Anderson, Allendale, Bamberg, Barnwell, Beaufort, Calhoun, Clarendon, Chesterfield, Greenville, Hampton, Jasper, Kershaw, Lexington, Newberry, Oconee, Orangeburg, Pickens, Richland, Saluda, Spartanburg, and York.

It is Lee Thomas' strong feeling that without the teaching and encouragement of Jim Michie, this collection and the site records would not exist. He worked with Lee over several years even while Jim was away at the University of Tennessee in graduate school. He made Lee feel appreciated and honored, and for all of these reasons, he has donated this collection to SCIAA in memory of Jim Michie. G. Lee Thomas is to be commended for his efforts to preserve an important sample of the archaeological record.



Figure 4: Photo of unusual engraved stone found by Lee Thomas at the Steadman site, 38LX196. (Photo by Joe Wilkinson)

Update of the SCIAA Research Library Cataloging Project

By Nena Powell Rice and Matthew Haney

The core of the SCIAA Research Library, about 11,000 volumes, was the personal library of Past Director Dr. Robert L. Stephenson, who donated his library to SCIAA at the time of his retirement in 1984. Albert Goodyear and I, Nena Powell Rice, immediately began a fundraising campaign to establish the R. L. Stephenson Research Library Endowment Fund. When we reached \$45,000, we began spending the interest to fund a master's level student or professional/retired cataloger to work part time in the library's maintenance.

The SCIAA research staff is confident that the SCIAA Research Library is the most extensive archaeological library in the Southeastern United States. A few repositories own one or two copies of the monographs or site reports held in the library, but collectively, its significance is that it is the largest collection in the southeast devoted to works on North American, Southeastern, and South Carolina archaeology and anthropology and is a major resource for the professional archaeological community in the Southeastern United States. Many parts of the collection are comprised of rare, out-of-print, and difficult to access

manuscripts, journals, monographs, and primary data site reports. Of the works catalogued to date, 40% are found in fewer than 100 other libraries worldwide and 29% are found in fewer than 50 libraries worldwide. Also, the library's holdings do not duplicate many of USC Libraries' holdings. An estimated 55% of the collection is unique to SCIAA, and only 45% of works in the SCIAA collection are also found in the USC Libraries collection.

In 2010 and 2011, the SCIAA Research Library was renovated with the help of former SCIAA Director Charlie Cobb, and then student Keely Lewis diligently entered the entire collection of books, manuscripts, and journals into an Excel spreadsheet totaling 26,000+ holdings in this very unique non-circulating research library.

Since 2011, we began a Cataloguing Project of the SCIAA Research Library, which now houses over 11,000, books, manuscripts, and forms of grey literature and over 400 journals that total about 19,000+ volumes. The massive project could not have taken place without the generous donations from Drs. Edward and Dorothy Kendall, George and Betti Bell,

Jennifer and Jay Mills, and support from the Archaeological Research Trust (ART) Board. Their donations contributed to the hiring of master's level library science catalogers. Another huge contributor to the success of the cataloguing project are Dr. Tom McNaly, Director of the Thomas Cooper Library at USC, and especially Scott Phinney who suggested staffing and provided the computers, bar code materials, and listed the entire cataloged collection on the Thomas Cooper on-line catalog system. Professional librarians who worked on the catalog project during the past several years include Martha Mason, Elizabeth Hill Barrett, and especially Virginia Pierce who volunteered hundreds of hours while holding down full time jobs, now at the South Carolina State Library. Matthew Haney, a recent graduate with a master's degree in the USC Library Science Program has carried this project to near completion, and the staff at the SCIAA are very appreciative of his diligent attention. We continue to receive large book and journal donations, so the work is never ending in the day-to-day maintenance of this outstanding archaeological collection.

Some subjects that are represented in the library, which one would not expect, include historical novels, material on areas of the country like the Southwest, the Northeast, the Great Plains, and the Arctic. Also, many rare article reprints will soon be incorporated into the catalogued collection where before they had only been available in filing cabinets. With at least 500 more books and manuscripts currently owned by the library and waiting to be catalogued, this collection is unique in its breadth and depth.

If anyone is interested in contributing to the Robert L. Stephenson Library Endowment Fund, please contact Nena Powell Rice at (803) 331-3431 Cell, or nrice@sc.edu. The spendable funds from the endowment will assist a MA-Level graduate from the Library Science Program at USC in the daily maintenance of the library.



Figure 1: Matthew Haney and Nena Powell Rice in SCIAA Research Library. (Photo by Jim Legg)

Special Opportunity

Please Support the New Stanley South Student Archaeological Research Endowment Fund

Stan South was a larger-than-life figure that played a prominent role in the field of historical archaeology for nearly 60 years. His passing on March 20, 2016, brought to an end a life and career filled with scholarship and accomplishment.

*To honor Stan's many years of work, SCIAA has established The Stanley South Student Archaeological Research Fund to support undergraduate and graduate student research in archaeology by University of South Carolina students. Contributions can be made **online** by visiting: <https://giving.sc.edu/givenow.aspx>, or by check made payable to the USC Educational Foundation and mailed to: SCIAA—Stan South Fund, 1321 Pendleton Street, University of South Carolina, Columbia SC 29208. You may also use the insert envelop in this issue of Legacy. Thank you so much for your support!*



New Books

Early Human Life on the Southeastern Coastal Plain

EDITED BY ALBERT C. GOODYEAR AND CHRISTOPHER R. MOORE

"Explores the current diversity of academic thought on the early human occupation of the American Southeast."—**ERVAN GARRISON**, author of *Techniques in Archaeological Geology*

"The early occupation of the Southeast for too long has been treated as essentially invariable, and contributors to this volume address this with new methods and data."—**PHILIP J. CARR**, coeditor of *Contemporary Lithic Analysis in the Southeast: Problems, Solutions, and Interpretations*

Bringing together major archaeological research projects from Virginia to Alabama, this volume explores the rich prehistory of the Southeastern Coastal Plain. Contributors consider how the region's warm weather, abundant water, and geography have long been optimal for the habitation of people beginning 50,000 years ago. They highlight demographic changes and cultural connections across this wide span of time and space.

New data are provided here for many sites, including evidence for human settlement before the Clovis period at the famous Topper site in South Carolina. Contributors track the progression of sea level rise that gradually submerged shorelines and landscapes, and they discuss the possibility of a comet collision that triggered the Younger Dryas cold reversion and contributed to the extinction of Pleistocene megafauna like mastodons and mammoths. Essays also examine the various stone materials used by prehistoric foragers, the location of chert quarries, and the details stone tools reveal about social interaction and mobility.

This volume synthesizes more than fifty years of research and addresses many of today's controversial questions in the archaeology of the early Southeast, such as the sudden demise of the Clovis technoculture and the recognition of the mysterious "Middle Paleolindian" period.

ALBERT C. GOODYEAR is a retired research affiliate at the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology and director of the Southeastern Paleoamerican Survey. **CHRISTOPHER R. MOORE** is a geoarchaeologist with the Savannah River Archaeological Research Program.



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PREHISTORIC CHIPPED STONE TOOLS OF SOUTH CAROLINA

by Tommy Charles and Christopher R. Moore



PIEDMONT ARCHAEOLOGICAL STUDIES TRUST: P.A.S.T.

This book is a comprehensive field guide to prehistoric chipped stone tools of South Carolina based on over 350 private artifact collections from across the state. Filled with dozens of full-color photographs, maps and diagrams, this book is a must have resource

for both the professional and amateur archaeologist. The book documents almost four decades of the Statewide Collectors Survey, initiated in 1979 by the South Carolina Department of Archives and History and the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology

and Anthropology. This work is a major contribution to the study of Native American artifacts in particular and understanding of the state's prehistory in general. You may order the book on Amazon.

Savannah River Research

Savannah River Archaeological Research Program Debuts New Film

By George Wingard, SRARP Program Coordinator

In December 2017, the Savannah River Archaeological Research Program (SRARP) completed its third in-house documentary production entitled *Mart to Art: A Repurposed Life*. This 26-minute film introduces the audience to the community of Leigh, South Carolina. Leigh was a small rural town developed in 1925 to support the Leigh Banana Case Company (LBCC) and displaced in 1950 by the Atomic Energy Company (AEC) for the construction of the Savannah River Project (SRP).

The LBCC was the brainchild of Charles Leigh who, in 1905, patented a basket to aid in shipping fruits and vegetables more securely. Mr. Leigh built several of his factories around the country in established areas, but it wasn't until he focused on Barnwell County, South Carolina where he would also develop a community to support his largest endeavor. Along with his saw mill, he also built a railroad system to haul the lumber out of the swamps of the Savannah River, cottages for his workers, a church, and a commissary. His commissary, better

known as the "company store" is the real focus of the film that also discusses the building's amazing journey.

With the announcement by the AEC that portions of Aiken, Barnwell, and Allendale counties would be acquired by the federal government for the building of the SRP, over 6,000 inhabitants of the area would be displaced. In the 300-square mile area, there also stood nearly 15,000 structures—houses, stores, schools, churches, chicken coops, privies—all of which had to be razed or relocated for the construction of the massive facility. The Leigh Commissary was fortunately moved nearly 20 miles to its present day location where it has had a long and eventful life.

After its relocation, the little building quickly found a new life—one of many. Early on it was an antique store, followed by a furniture re-finishing business. Next it was a feed and grain store and was then known as a "party barn" by the locals. For much of the 1980s and 1990s, it was a dance studio and baton twirling academy, and finally, today it is known as the Little Red Barn Pottery and Art Gallery and



Figure 2: (Left to right): Former Leigh resident Mrs. Lillian Beard Moore, the film's editor Sabrina Shutters, and Barnwell Mayor Edward Lemon discussing the building and its history. (Photo by George Wingard)

is owned by Paul and Elizabeth Ringus (Figure 1).

The Ringus Family graciously opened the business's doors to myself, SRARP Program Coordinator and the film's director, for much of the filming. During the course of shooting, several former Leigh residents, now in their 80s, were interviewed inside the building, which brought back many childhood memories (Figure 2). The film also discusses the Cold War factors leading to the building of the SRP, historic preservation, and the theme of adaptive re-use pertaining to the building's longevity.

Myself and USC Broadcast Journalism student Sabrina Shutters, the film's editor, premiered the film at the Barnwell County Library in March 2018 for many of the film's informants and the community. The film has also screened at the Ogeechee International History Film Festival held in Statesboro, Georgia. Finally, the film has also been accepted by South Carolina Educational Television and will air on Thursday, September 6, 2018 at 8 PM. For more information on the film, visit Facebook at *Mart to Art: A Repurposed Life*.

The SRARP's previous films—*Discovering Dave: Spirit Captured in Clay* and *Reconstructing Hawthorne*—have found success at many film festivals around the country and were written about in previous editions of *Legacy*.



Figure 1: The Little Red Barn Pottery and Art Gallery in its current location on Hwy 278 in Barnwell, South Carolina. (Photo by George Wingard)

Maritime Research

Maritime Research Division Welcomes Ryan Bradley

By James Spirek

After an extensive search, the Maritime Research Division (MRD) is pleased to welcome Ryan Bradley as the Underwater Archaeologist II in the Columbia office. Prior to joining the MRD, Ryan worked as an Education and Outreach specialist at the University of North Carolina's Coastal Studies Institute (UNC CSI) on Roanoke Island, North Carolina. With UNC CSI, Ryan developed coastal science programming and curriculum, which included K-12 maritime archaeology activities utilizing scaled drawings of actual wrecks sites. While on the coast, he also worked with the cultural resource firm, Tidewater Atlantic Research, and the International Institute of Maritime Research as an underwater archaeologist.

Ryan has extensive dive experience from his time working as a divemaster in the Dominican Republic and on the Outer Banks and has dived in everything from the frigid waters of Lake Huron to the café au lait-like conditions of the Tar River. He is a certified Scuba Diving International

Instructor and a Diver Alert Network Emergency Management Provider Instructor, which will serve him well in coordinating the dive safety protocols of the MRD.

While pursuing his MA in Maritime Studies at East Carolina University, Ryan volunteered with the MRD for portions of the 2013-2014 field seasons diving on the Charleston Harbor Stone Fleet vessels before graduating in 2015. His research interests include historic fisheries, ship construction, maritime landscapes, and utilizing photogrammetry as an archaeological and educational tool.

Ryan's duties with the MRD include planning and conducting archaeological research, implementing education and outreach programs, administering dive

safety operations and coordinating Federal Section 106 compliance reviews. We welcome him and look forward to his contributions in furthering the mission of SCIAA MRD.

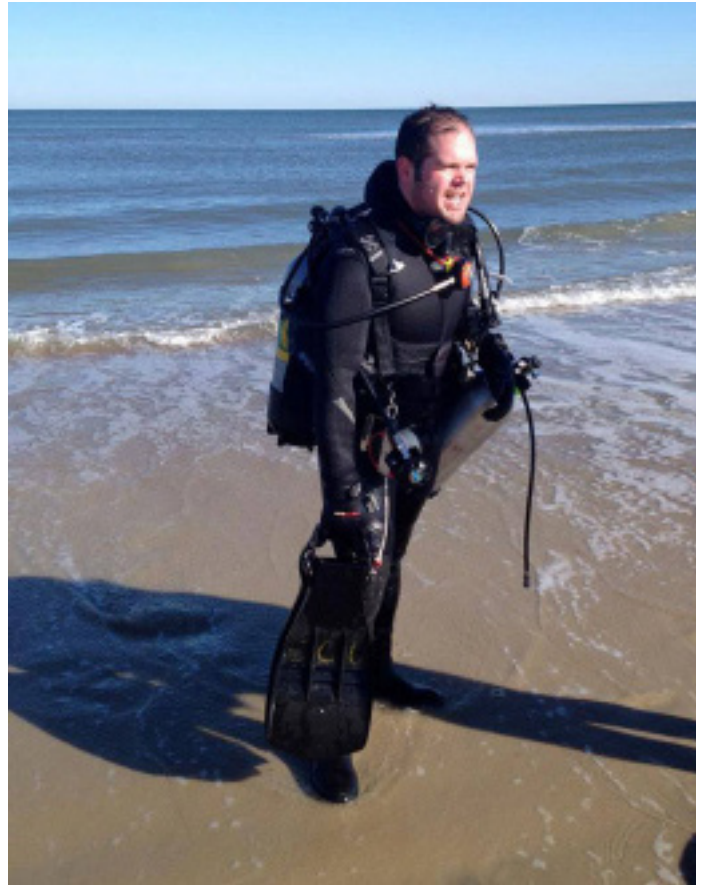


Figure 2: Ryan Bradley preparing to dive offshore. (Photo courtesy of Ryan Bradley)



Figure 1: Ryan Bradley. (Photo courtesy of Ryan Bradley)



Figure 3: Ryan Bradley on a dive. (Photo courtesy of Ryan Bradley)

Maritime Research Division's Charleston Office Moves to New Home at Warren Lasch Conservation Center

By Nate Fulmer

On June 1st, the Maritime Research Division's Charleston Field Office moved to a more modern office suite at Clemson University's Warren Lasch Conservation Center on the old Charleston Navy Base. After 25 years based in a spartan mobile unit on Fort Johnson, we bid farewell to the old office the day before as it finally rolled off the grounds of the fort. Although it was bittersweet to watch that trailer roll away on its final journey to the mobile office boneyard, I'm beyond ecstatic to have much nicer quarters at the new location.

Among a wide array of other duties, the MRD's Charleston Field Office is primarily responsible for administering and issuing South Carolina Hobby Licenses for collection of submerged artifacts, conducting related site assessments, and managing the Hobby License Reports Archive, one of the largest information databases of submerged cultural resources in the nation. Of course, the Lasch lab is probably best known for the ongoing effort to conserve the *H.L. Hunley* submarine, which has been conserved inside a massive custom tank



Figure 2: Underwater Archaeologist Nate Fulmer fields reports from the public and administers the Hobby Licenses at the Division's new office suite at the Warren Lasch Conservation Center. The shipyard in the background fronts the Cooper River. (Photo courtesy of Nate Fulmer)

here at the lab since it was recovered from the murky waters near Charleston in August 2000.

In addition to the MRD's efforts to help locate and recover the *Hunley*, SCIAA

and the Lasch lab have an established record of close collaboration. In October 2015, our colleagues at Warren Lasch received three cannons jettisoned from the *CSS Pee Dee*, which included two Brooke Rifle cannons and one captured Dahlgren smoothbore cannon immediately after we recovered them from the depths of the Great Pee Dee River. Subsequent removal of sediments revealed cannon markings that provide major information in terms of their provenance and technology. The artifacts we extracted from their bores consisted of iron grape shots, cannonball and stand fused to fragments of powder bag, and a wooden sabot. Each artifact is now undergoing different conservation treatments according to their material and condition, and we anticipate completion of this project in the near future when the guns will be returned to Florence County Museum for public display.

Despite some of the things you might hear during football season, we're determined to show the state



Figure 1: SCIAA Maritime Research Division's Charleston Field Office recently relocated to modern facilities at Clemson's Warren Lasch Conservation Center on the old Charleston Navy Base. (Photo courtesy of Clemson, Warren Lasch Conservation Center)



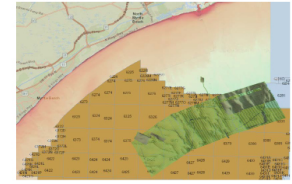
Figure 3: The new 3D scanner and printer at Charleston Field Office. (Photo by Nate Fulmer)

how well University of South Carolina and Clemson can get along under one roof. Our relocation to Warren Lasch is a perfect fit for the division's presence in Charleston, and the close proximity to other underwater archaeologists and conservators has already spurred several collaborative efforts with our colleagues from Clemson and Hobby License participants. Shortly after our arrival at the lab, we also obtained a new 3D printer and scanner courtesy of a 2018 Archaeological Research Trust (ART) grant, to copy and replicate isolated finds and produce an educational projectile point typology for use in our Artifact Identification Workshops.

Beyond the obvious advantages of improved facilities and access to more reliable internet connectivity, I know our presence here at the lab will continue to facilitate closer collaboration with our colleagues on other projects as we carry on the Maritime Research Division's mission to preserve and protect South Carolina's maritime archaeological heritage through research, management, and public education & outreach.

Please take note of the new mailing address and telephone number: SCIAA Maritime Research Division, 1250 Supply Street, North Charleston, SC 29405, Office Phone: (843) 747-1500. As always, you can contact us via email anytime at mrd@sc.edu.

Atlantic Offshore Wind Energy Development: Geophysical Mapping and Identification of Paleolandscapes and Historic Shipwrecks Offshore South Carolina



US Department of the Interior
Bureau of Ocean Energy Management
Office of Renewable Energy Program

BOEM
Bureau of Ocean Energy Management

SC-BOEM Cooperative Agreement Completed

By James Spirek

The day after the Fourth of July, myself and the other three principal investigators traveled to Washington, D.C. to present our findings at the Office of Renewable Energy, Bureau of Ocean Energy Management. We discussed the scope, parameters, and results of our geophysical and archaeological survey of the study area, approximately 11-16 miles offshore North Myrtle Beach in the Atlantic Ocean, to a group of BOEM administrators and scientists. The study of potential offshore Wind Energy Areas resulted in several important geophysical and archaeological findings. From the geophysical perspective, the project identified a number of areas of live or hard-bottom, also known as Essential Fish Habitats, as well as subsurface features, including infilled paleochannels, or relic rivers that once flowed towards the continental shelf during lower sea levels. Varying bottom and sub-bottom types will require consideration when deploying future wind farms composed of either fixed or floating turbines to account for seafloor constraints. From the archaeological perspective, there were two avenues of inquiry to detect prehistoric or historic sites in the study area. Several millennia ago, the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) was available for living, gathering, and hunting by prehistoric peoples until continual ocean transgressions inundated the land. Study of prehistoric terrestrial archaeological sites reveal a penchant for living around waterbodies, such as rivers, ponds, swamps, or estuaries. In looking for Paleoindian to Middle Archaic sites on the OCS, preserved relict paleolandscapes, such as paleochannels, offer some hope for preserving evidence of prehistoric peoples. Geoarchaeological analysis conducted in support of the project revealed two high

sensitivity areas adjacent to two paleochannels that may preserve prehistoric sites. To identify the existence of such sites, consisting of lithic points, habitations, and organics, would require systematic, dense corings to recover archaeological materials. On the historical side, no new shipwrecks were discovered in the survey area. While there may be no shipwrecks in the survey blocks, the absence of shipwrecks in our 18 X 5-mile survey block may also be due to several factors, including too wide of lane spacing with the magnetometer and no overlap in the acoustic imagery that left gaps. As the project was a reconnaissance-level survey, any WEA development would require tighter lane spacing at the BOEM recommended 30-meter offsets to better detect historic wooden shipwrecks. A near-by historic shipwreck, *Sherman*, formerly known as *Princess Royal*, was investigated and future operations were recommended to determine eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places. The trip also marked the formal submission of the project report *Atlantic Offshore Wind Energy Development: Geophysical Mapping and Identification of Paleolandscapes and Historic Shipwrecks Offshore South Carolina*. Following review of the report, and revising as needed, the document will be available for public download at <http://www.boem.gov/Environmental-Studies-EnvData/>. In addition to the written report, an online StoryMap (<http://helios.esri.sc.edu/boem>) was created using raw and processed data layers, underwater video, and basemaps to provide a convenient means for an end user to display the datasets in a variety of configurations to explore the project findings. For more information about the project please see earlier *Legacy* articles (vol. 21, no. 2, Dec. 2017, pp. 15-17; vol. 19, no. 1, July 2015, pp. 4-5).

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Theriault site Redstone point showing both sides, from Brier Creek, GA. (Photo by Christopher Moore)

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Nena Powell Rice Receives Lifetime Achievement Award

On February 17, 2018, the Archaeological Society of South Carolina, Inc. presented Nena Powell Rice with the Lifetime Achievement Award. The Award was presented in recognition of her support for South Carolina archaeology through the Society over the past 30 years. Nena was the Treasurer for over 26 years, worked to set up the Trust Fund, helped organize the annual conference program and banquet each year, was one of the founders of the Archaeology Field Day dating back to 1988, and related public outreach efforts in her position at the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology to the work of the Archaeological Society of South Carolina wherever possible. Her decades of commitment to the cultural and natural heritage of South Carolina was sustained, heartfelt, and greatly appreciated by her archaeological colleagues in South Carolina.



Nena Powell Rice with Lifetime Achievement Award. (Photo by Susan Davis)